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Danes' Economic Woes Polarize Society of Consensus

By Jon Nordheimer
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — Danes don't usually joke about nuclear war, but the audience laughed when Victor Borge, back in Denmark on his 75th birthday, remarked that if one broke out between the superpowers he hoped it happened while he was in Copenhagen.

The Danish-born pianist, conductor and comedian said everyone knew it took ages for anything new in the United States to reach Copenhagen.

Black humor seems to be the only thing capable of producing smiles on bleak winter days when Copenhagen, under dull skies, looks cast in pewter. This January, in some ways, seems grimmer than most.

The United States' most avidly awaited export, the recovery, is only dimly seen on the horizon, and the Danes, like the rest of Europe, wish something could be done to bury it along.

A few economic indicators are favorable after more than five years of decline, but unemployment still hovers above 10 percent. Moreover, the nation has just conducted a general election that provided fresh evidence that a weak economy is making the vaunted Danish consensus on social, political and economic matters fall apart.

The post-election buzzword in the Danish capital was "polarization" — as alien a notion in one of the most homogeneous nations in Europe as could be imagined. Yet the country seemed split as never before between left and right as the debate continued on the revision of a social philosophy that, during the years of full employment, was seen as one of the most progressive and caring in European society.

It is a question that, in varying degrees, is causing unrest in other capitals of northern Europe this winter. How do societies that pride themselves on fairness and democratic institutions scale down social programs that half the country thinks are excessive and too expensive and the other half thinks are indispensable to the nation's health and welfare?

"We have a very unstable electorate right now and that is a reflection of a trend in the direction of social and ideological polarization," said Niels Finn Christiansen, a professor of history at the University of Copenhagen.

"Everything seems to be splitting down the middle," Mr. Christiansen said. "Youths are splitting between the Conservatives and the Socialists, the trade unions are splitting over wage policy, and the Socialists themselves are splitting over ideology. There is more and more conflict over values and the direction of the welfare state."

Nine political parties hold seats in the 179-member parliament. While the recent election produced a new distribution of seats, real power is still spread so evenly between the Socialists and the non-Socialist parties that a ruling majority government seems beyond the ability of the electorate to deliver.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter called the election when the austerity finance bill presented by his four-party minority government lost opposition support.

Before a mistake in counting some votes was disclosed Friday, his center-right Conservative People's Party had picked up 11 seats in the election, confirming Mr. Schluter's popularity, but leaving him in charge of a government still apparently 14 votes short of a majority. The discovery of the error, however, may give Mr. Schluter's coalition government a one-seat majority.

In northern Europe, only Sweden is not committed to changes in welfare programs introduced during the years of rapid economic expansion. Swedish conservatives tried but

failed to take such steps in the late 1970s before the Social Democrats under Prime Minister Olof Palme returned to form a minority government in 1982.

Denmark's Social Democrats are less ideologically orthodox than the party in Sweden, a fact partly explained by Denmark's limited experience as an industrial nation. As recently as 1950, one-third of the Danish work force was occupied in agriculture; now the figure is only one in 20.

Unlike Sweden, there was no large industrial working class until the late 1950s.

"This is still a nation of farmers," remarked Herbert Pundik, editor of Politiken, an influential Danish newspaper. "What interests them is rain, not ideology. Farmers don't take words so seriously as city people."

In a nation of five million people united by a common language, religion (Lutheran) and ethnic stock, the specter of domestic discord seems remote. Recently, however, disharmony and even violence have surfaced. This week in Copenhagen about 150 young men and women clashed with the police while marking the first anniversary of a confrontation between police and squatters.

There are 75,000 people under the age of 25 in Denmark who have never held a job. About 95,000 graduates will leave school this year, according to government estimates, and face social benefit cuts and a dismal job market.

Mr. Christiansen said the number of young people taking to the street "may increase as more grow alienated and challenge our society's traditional values."

"Economic recovery will solve many of Denmark's problems," he said, "but it won't solve the basic tensions and conflicts now being created by the movement in opposite directions away from the middle, ending the consensus on what kind of society we should have here."

Reagan Sees Renewal of Arms Talks Asserts Reductions To Benefit Russia

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday he still believes the Soviet Union will return to suspended arms control talks, despite reported lack of movement at a meeting this week between the U.S. and Soviet foreign ministers.

"Sooner or later, the Soviets will realize that equitable and verifiable arms reductions are in their interest," Mr. Reagan said at a ceremony marking the third anniversary of his inauguration as president.

"When they do, we'll be at the table waiting for them, ready to go on negotiating from strength and in good faith," he said.

Mr. Reagan made a speech Monday urging the Soviet Union to return to the talks and work for a new era of constructive cooperation with the United States.

Moscow in November walked out of negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and in December suspended these strategic arms reduction talks (START).

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in Oslo Thursday that there had been absolutely no movement on arms control at his meeting with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in Stockholm on Wednesday.

The Soviet press called Mr. Reagan's earlier speech election-year propaganda aimed at helping his expected bid for a second term as president.

Mr. Reagan applauded Western Europe for going ahead with the deployment of U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise medium-range nuclear missiles despite efforts by the Soviet Union to stop deployment by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The NATO alliance has held firm, despite Soviet bluster," he said.

He repeated a vow to bring the Soviet Union to account for alleged violations of existing arms control treaties.

His administration had laid the foundations for world peace by repairing neglected military defenses, extending U.S. influence throughout the world, and overcoming the recession, he said.

Mr. Reagan said that under the administration of his predecessor, Jimmy Carter, "we Americans watched, seemingly helpless, as the Soviets amassed military might, then intimidated our allies, fueled regional conflicts and propped up dictators around the world."

He defended his policies in Lebanon and Central America against allegations that they might involve the United States in armed conflict.

In Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said, "the peace process has been slow and painful, but there has been genuine progress toward the goal of internal stability and the withdrawal of all foreign forces."

He said his policy of resisting the left in Central America had received bipartisan support from a presidential commission headed by a former secretary of state, Henry A. Kissinger.

WORLD BRIEFS

25 Reported Killed in Moroccan Riot

MADRID (Reuters) — The Spanish national news agency EFE reported Friday that more than 25 people were killed and hundreds wounded when policemen and soldiers opened fire on rioters Thursday in the town of Nador in eastern Morocco. But a spokesman for the governor of Nador said there was "absolutely nothing" to the reports.

Foreign residents in Nador said by telephone Friday that many shots had been heard during the disturbances and that the situation was tense but quiet. Reporters in the nearby Spanish enclave of Melilla said riot demonstrators had rampaged through the town, burning and overturning cars and setting up barricades.

A Spanish journalist who visited Nador on Friday reported seeing armored cars patrolling the streets and large contingents of armed soldiers. Policemen and armed auxiliary forces have been stationed around high schools in Rabat, one of several cities where riotous demonstrations have occurred in the past two weeks.

Reagan Reviving Plan to Arm Jordan

WASHINGTON (LAT) — The Reagan administration plans to ask Congress again next month for about \$220 million to equip an 8,000-man Jordanian strike force to help defend pro-U.S. regimes in the Gulf, according to officials. Israel said it will continue to oppose the idea.

A request for financing to provide aircraft, armored vehicles, anti-tank missiles and other weapons and training to Jordan will be made to Congress next month, the officials said Thursday. The New York Times quoted U.S. government officials in October as saying that the United States had been secretly training a Jordanian strike force for two and one-half years.

The Jordanian "rapid deployment force" has been unsuccessfully proposed to Congress twice before, in 1982 and 1983. Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, called the renewed request "absurd" and said it would again meet stiff opposition in Congress.

French Farmers Wreck Prefecture

BREST, France (Reuters) — A group of 200 farmers, angry over a drop in pork prices, rampaged through regional government offices in Brest, causing up to 1 million francs (\$120,000) in damages, an official said Friday. Three farmers were arrested.

The farmers broke through the prefecture building's front gates with cars Thursday night, set fire to a vehicle in the courtyard and used crowbars to break up fittings, including a marble staircase, the official added. They broke into the apartment of Vice-Prefect Jean-Claude Courtois and destroyed furniture, doors and windows before setting fire to the curtains.

Courtois's chief aide said.

Pork prices reached their lowest point to date, 9.35 francs (\$1.09) per kilogram against 9.72 francs before Christmas.

Officer Accused by Timerman Is Held

BUENOS AIRES (NYT) — A retired army officer, Brigadier General Ramon Campo, has been arrested by Argentina's government on charges relating to kidnappings, disappearances and torture. He is the 10th officer to be prosecuted on such charges by the government of President Raul Alfonsin.

The arrest Thursday followed a claim by Jacobo Timerman, the former Argentine newspaper publisher whose imprisonment, torture and exile attracted worldwide attention, that the general had ordered him tortured. Mr. Timerman on Wednesday found the site of a secret prison where he said he had been held in the late 1970s. He returned to Argentina Jan. 7.

The arrest comes after admissions by the former officer in many published interviews of his role in some 5,000 disappearances, but the general has denied making some of the statements. The Defense Ministry said he would be court-martialed by the Supreme Military Tribunal, the military's top court.

Tripartite Talks on Namibia Reported

PRAILA, Cape Verde (Combined Dispatches) — Officials of the United States, South Africa and Angola have been holding secret talks on São Vicente island, 160 kilometers (100 miles) northwest of here, Reuters reported Friday night, citing semi-official Cape Verdean sources.

There was no immediate comment from Washington on the reports, which came amid speculation that Pretoria might be trying to break the impasse over independence for South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. The territory south of Angola is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

Citing diplomatic sources, The Associated Press reported that U.S. officials attended talks Friday between South African and Angolan delegates seeking a framework for granting independence to Namibia. The sources said that Frank Wisner, the U.S. deputy secretary of state for southern African affairs, and John Yates, the U.S. ambassador to Cape Verde, were at the talks in Mindelo, on São Vicente.

Official Defends Japan Military Policy

TOKYO (NYT) — Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Friday that American critics of Japan's military policies focus too hard on how much money is spent and not enough on "overall" Japanese efforts.

"I would like to see a more overall assessment," he said, citing various Japanese attempts to "secure peace," such as foreign economic aid. The Foreign Minister, who is to visit the United States next week, seemed to be bracing for a new round of American complaints about military spending.

The Finance Ministry announced Friday a proposal to increase military spending by 5.1 percent, one of the smallest percentage increases in two decades. With the increase, the military budget would be \$12.5 billion. That figure, which Mr. Abe called a "disappointment," is certain to grow by the time the cabinet of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone approves a final budget next week.

Uruguay Appoints New Army Chief

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (Reuters) — The Uruguayan Army has appointed one of the country's most hardline officers as its new commander in chief following a 24-hour general strike against the military government, the government announced Friday.

General Pedro Arango, 59, succeeds General Boscan Honoria, who returned to democracy. The talks were suspended in July. Political sources said that General Arango was regarded as the right-hand man of President Gregorio Alvarez Arredondo and that his appointment could delay a government plan to hold elections in November.

For the Record

Zimbabwe's Parliament has renewed a state of emergency for the eighth time in the nearly four years of the country's independence. The declaration extends the government's power to detain some criminal suspects indefinitely. (Reuters)

More than 8,500 black workers ended a strike at four chemical and munitions plants in South Africa on Friday after their employer, ABC, said it would fire them if they did not return to work. The company said the five-day strike was viewed as the first legal walkout under a 1979 law that legalized black trade organizations. (AP)

A bill to provide abortion on demand at state expense will be presented during the current session of the Greek parliament, Justice Minister Georgios Mangalakis announced Friday. But married women seeking abortions would need the consent of their husbands, he said. (AP)

Four men with shotguns stole jewels worth an estimated \$1 million (\$1.4 million) from the London art dealer Christie's on Friday. The men took items from one of the world's finest collections of jewelry, amassed by the late American millionaire, Florence J. Gould. (Reuters)

Two Israelis have been arrested in connection with the killing of a man during a February 1982 demonstration calling for Ariel Sharon's removal as defense minister, the Israeli government said Friday. The man was killed when a grenade was thrown at him. (UPI)

President Francois Mitterrand of France pledged on a state visit to grant Monaco territorial waters and clamp down on small planes buzzing the principality from France. The last state visit to Monaco by a French president was by Charles de Gaulle in 1960. (Reuters)

Rightist guerrillas in Mozambique said they had reached agreement with Moscow to free 14 Soviet geologists whom they kidnapped last August. Mozambique's National Resistance Movement said Friday in Lisbon the place and date of the release was still to be arranged. (Reuters)

Some 200 states have denied American accusations

Prisoners in Poland Demand Trials

But Government Would Prefer Dissidents Leave Country

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — It is an old story with political prisoners in the East bloc: The prisoner is seriously ill and requires medical care available only in the West.

But in the case of Jacek Kuron, head of the Polish dissident group known as KOR, there is a difference. It is not Mr. Kuron's friends and relatives who are talking about how ill he is. It is the government.

"All this stuff that he's half dead is untrue," Mr. Kuron's son, Maciej, said recently.

Adam Michnik, another KOR activist, said in a letter smuggled out of prison recently that the internal affairs minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, had offered him a Christmas "holiday" on the French Riviera, obviously to avoid a trial.

And a government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, has said that charges against all the leading dissidents accused of trying to overthrow the state would be dropped if they agreed to leave the country.

There are 11 of them, four officials of KOR, the former Workers' Self-Defense Committee, and seven officials of Solidarity, the outlawed trade union movement. They are entering their third year in prison, but all want to go on trial.

At least seven of the 11 are known to have refused offers of freedom tied to emigration, and the other four are believed to have taken a similar stand.

Diplomatic sources said that the United States has let it be known that, if it is assured that plans to try the 11 have been dropped, it will roll back most of the economic sanctions imposed after General Wojciech Jaruzelski's regime imposed martial law in Poland in December 1981.

White House officials announced Thursday that President Ronald Reagan had ordered a slight easing of the sanctions, allowing Polish charter flights to land in the United States and permitting Polish boats to fish again in U.S. waters. But further action is unlikely while the fate of the 11 remains in question.

There are also domestic arguments against going ahead with the trials. All 11 of the men are popular public figures and to put them on trial could provoke new anti-government demonstrations.

Both Solidarity and KOR advocate peaceful protest and, according to Jan Jozef Lipski, a KOR founder whose case was separated from the others for reasons of health, "I'm convinced that this trial could only discredit the authori-

ties, and they are apparently aware of it."

Another factor is Poland's apparent distaste for political trials. On the other hand, the government's campaign depicting the 11 as "ecumenists," supported by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and responsible for bringing Poland to the verge of civil war, makes it difficult to simply let them go. The authorities are also said to be under pressure from Moscow, which does not want the 11 freed unconditionally.

"If the authorities succeed in sending away the most prominent activists of Solidarity and the democratic movement," said Maciej Kuron, "it would be a great victory for them." But his father will not leave, he added.

An alternative that apparently has been discussed is to release the 11 into a form of church custody, if they sign a pledge to abstain from any political activity for two years. But, even if the government were to accept such a plan, Solidarity sources said, several of the 11 are not willing to go along with it.

Some people contend that the most realistic hope is for a quick trial and moderate sentences.

The state of the prisoners' health varies. Andrzej Gwiazda, the former vice chairman of Solidarity and a rival of Lech Walesa for the



Jacek Kuron with his wife after he was released from detention in 1980, following the Gdansk agreement providing for independent Polish unions with the right to strike.

top job, has ulcers and recurring heart trouble; Seweryn Jaworski has ulcers and back problems; Marian Jurczyk has stomach and back problems and recurring depression caused by the suicide in 1982 of his son and daughter-in-law.

The other four Solidarity leaders, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz

Arms Dispute Clouds Kohl's Trip to Israel

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl will travel to Israel next week at a time when relations between West Germany and Israel are clouded by the possibility of West German arms sales to Saudi Arabia.

West German officials have publicly expressed the hope that the first state visit by a chancellor to Israel since 1973 will not be upset by the Saudi arms question. But senior Israeli officials have condemned the prospect of an arms deal with Saudi Arabia.

Last month, a Saudi military delegation spent two weeks in West Germany. Senior West German officials said that the Saudi Arabians have not yet requested any armaments, but they acknowledged that the Saudi Arabians might be able to buy the Gepard anti-aircraft tank and the Marder armored personnel carrier.

Mr. Kohl made it clear in October that West Germany had no intention of selling Leopard-2 battle tanks to the kingdom.

Western military experts say that if the Saudis do not buy from West Germany, they will be able to acquire weaponry from Britain, France or the United States. But Israel's ambassador to Bonn, Yitzhak Ben-Ari, has insisted that West Germany has a moral obligation — arising from Hitler's extermination of the Jews — not to sell any weapons to the Saudis.

"We do not believe that modern German weapons will strengthen the security of Saudi Arabia," Mr. Ben-Ari said. "Public opinion in Israel has a special reaction to German weapons."

Bonn officials have responded to the Israeli lobbying effort against an arms agreement by insisting that West Germany shares a responsibility with other Western nations for stability in the Gulf and by questioning Israeli assertions that Saudi Arabia plans any aggression.

Defamation Trial Opening Monday

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A libel trial opens here Monday to which Paulo Muwanga, vice president of Uganda, is suing the International Herald Tribune for defamation.

Mr. Muwanga has said he plans to attend the trial in the High Court of Justice in The Strand.

The newspaper, standing by its article, said it intended to prove the contested allegations.

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Herald Tribune

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Cold Days in Stockholm

With all the major East-West lines down, the opening of the European security conference known as Stockholm had been widely anticipated as an occasion for the Soviet Union and the United States to start climbing out of the deep freeze. It was to be the scene of the first high-level Soviet-American talks since the Korean Air Lines affair reversed a slight thaw that had been developing. President Reagan had given a pre-conference speech demonstrating a more subdued tone.

George Shultz's Stockholm speech illustrated some of the difficulties. In his most resonant passage, he spoke what we would call the simple truth, that "an artificial barrier has been erected" Europe, that the United States does not recognize the legitimacy of the division and that it constitutes "the essence of Europe's security and human rights problem."

What could be more self-evident and more familiar as American policy?

It is plainly the case, however, that Europe, especially in its current state of nerves, does not like hard facts to be stated plainly. So although the U.S. secretary of state made clear he was not calling into question Eastern Europe's Soviet-imposed borders, he left behind him a lingering discussion of whether Washington now means to deal with the Soviet Union in Europe via the Stockholm forum or

to challenge the Soviet position in the East. Mr. Gromyko followed with a harsh, abusive speech. It signified a Soviet decision to reject Mr. Reagan's offer to make something of a fresh start, at least in tone, and to concentrate instead on trying to fray further the bonds of the Atlantic alliance. This has been the main line of Soviet policy at least since the 1970s, when the Kremlin exploited the détente process for its unilateral advantage, most conspicuously by deploying SS-20 missiles.

Nothing that emerged from the Shultz-Gromyko talk that followed indicated any reversal of the deterioration of Soviet-American relations. The sole positive note was that the Russians, who had declined at the last session of the talks on European troop levels to set a date for another session, set a date — in March. The big nuclear talks from which Moscow walked out late last year remain closed.

This is the score: The Soviet leadership is playing European opinion and, to a lesser extent, American opinion, hoping that pressure against the Reagan policy will build. The administration is holding firm, determined to show there is no profit for the Kremlin in expecting the United States to start to adjust its stance. It is cold in Stockholm, and it promises to stay that way for some time.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Righting Civil Wrongs

The dust was just settling from the contentious reconstruction of the U.S. civil rights commission when first its staff director and then its new majority made plain that they intended to alter dramatically the commission's way of doing business. Both seem to be generally sympathetic to President Reagan's idea of what civil rights efforts should entail. Our sense of it is that the issues the commission has seized on are serious and legitimate, but that it is far from clear whether they are attacking them in serious and legitimate ways.

At the heart of the argument lies a large, politically unresolved question. It is whether civil rights activity on the part of the government should be viewed quite strictly as a matter of providing and guaranteeing equal opportunity to all citizens or of providing and guaranteeing them not just equal opportunity but in fact equal results — that is, a definite share of society's monetary and other rewards.

This question is not a new one. It was bound to arise when it became plain that the enactment and enforcement of such equal opportunity legislation had left millions of its prospective beneficiaries no better off materially than they had been. Merely declaring them free to do many things did not make it possible for them to do so, did not in any way deal with or diminish the disadvantage they had incurred from years of past discrimination which continued to inhibit and restrict them. "Go be a concert pianist or a brain surgeon or a multimillionaire," the society would tell them; "we have eliminated the legal barriers to your doing so — aren't we nice?"

In the 1960s steps began to be taken to address this delicate, complicated, important issue. Guidelines and de facto cases and busing and quotas and goals and the enlargement of the civil rights mandate to include more people and more kinds of deprivation were the stuff of argument and action. But precision and care did not last.

By the late 1970s all distinctions seemed to have been blurred: Policies and programs affecting racial minorities were uniformly seen as being racial in nature and as reflecting a pro- or anti-civil rights position. Civil rights

had come to be regarded by many as rights uniquely owing to racial minorities, and conflicts between the civil rights of groups were seen as something else — usually as white racist efforts at repression.

Good and necessary and justifiable efforts to make the civil rights mandate more complex, to help ensure that it would be more than a policy declaring and providing "rights" that could not be exercised, got overwhelmed by sloppy thinking and misguided arguments and programs. And it was this that provided the opening for Ronald Reagan. His new civil rights commissioners, like his new Justice Department, pledged to restore the issue to its pristine clarity and virtue. The government would go back to real civil rights issues and principles, to the original thinking. Thus, the new staff director at the commission, Linda Chavez, and the new majority variously speak of such things as the need to stop viewing economic programs as civil rights imperatives, the anti-civil rights implications of numerical quotas, the fact that all disadvantage is not a function of discrimination.

Intellectually, in theory, much of what they say is right. And, in our judgment, there has been for some time and continues to be a need to make some reasonable distinctions concerning what is a civil right and what is a socially desirable result. But the haste with which the newly re-formed commission has been issuing its pronouncements; its debating team-type insistence that it is right in all things and the losers discredited and wrong; its failure to try to send any message of reassurance to a large and apprehensive constituency of blacks and other racial minorities who had come to see the commission as a champion and a friend — all this is truly disturbing.

There is a useful reform to be achieved. It cannot be made vapidly or as punishment. It must assuredly do not consist of undoing genuine civil rights progress in a blanket attack on some of the errors of recent years. The commission itself will have to choose whether its accomplishments are to be political and transitory or moral and enduring.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Behind the Soviet Vitriol

If you look beyond the vituperation in Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's recent speech, you may find the reason for the Soviet boycott of nuclear arms talks put quite succinctly. "We have warned repeatedly that the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles will undermine the basis for negotiation and will make them impossible," he declared. "Having stated the installation of its missiles, Washington has rendered negotiations pointless."

There you have it. The American-Soviet impasse is not due to President Reagan's anti-Communist rhetoric, but to the success of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in mustering the will to go forward with deployment. The Kremlin's strategy has been to thwart this endeavor by intimidating and enjoining the peoples of Western Europe. But Moscow failed, even with the unwitting help of Mr. Reagan, whose hatred of the Soviet system and talk of limited nuclear war alarmed Europeans.

The European security conference in Stockholm found Secretary of State George Shultz

taking a conciliatory tack while Mr. Gromyko inveighed against the United States. Mr. Shultz remarked the other day that "it takes two to taw." By the same token, you can argue that it takes two to make an argument. If the United States continues to press for negotiations in the reasonable tone Mr. Reagan belatedly adopted, the Russians soon will find that their tirades sound hollow.

We do not underestimate Soviet perseverance. With the military in ascendance in Moscow (as, alas, it is in Washington), confrontation strengthens the cause for ever-increasing expenditures on arms. But the Soviet high command is not the only reason why Moscow might shy away from negotiations. There is also a diplomatic momentum that is not easily diverted. The Kremlin hierarchy, with an enfeebled leadership, may lack the flexibility to change its position and resume negotiations.

President Reagan's response should be to shun the hot and careless language that so damaged the U.S. image in Europe and hold to his readiness to negotiate and compromise.

—The Baltimore Sun.

Kissinger Report Lacks a Sense of Reality

This is the first of two parts.

By Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

NEW YORK — The report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America is a serious document. It is literate, at times eloquent; it conveys much useful information; it is reasoned in analysis and humane in values; and it represents a valiant attempt to deal with intractable problems. It is also seriously deficient in its sense of political reality.

The Kissinger commission's thesis is that the exploitation of Central American unrest by the Soviet Union and Cuba threatens U.S. security interests. The answer, the commission says, lies in offering pro-U.S. regimes military assistance to defeat externally supported insurgency and economic assistance to overcome the misery and depression that set off insurgency.

Moscow unquestionably aims to benefit from Central American turmoil. But how? What goals are attainable? What risks is it prepared to run? What costs to pay? Instead of rigorous analysis, the commission rests its case for a dire Soviet threat on what Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan correctly calls a "doctrinal position," dressed up with perfunctory military argument.

The report broods about the danger to Caribbean shipping lanes. But in what circumstances would Moscow try to "interdict" shipping? Only in the event of general war — and, with nuclear missiles flying, the sinking of oil tankers would be of small consequence, or would Soviet military installations matter in Cuba or elsewhere. And Moscow knows it cannot establish nuclear missile bases in the Western Hemisphere in 1984 any more than it could in 1962. As for economic aid to pro-Marxist states, why, as the Latin Americans put it, would Moscow fatten a lamb in the jaws of a lion? For Moscow, Central America is a battlefield, a target of opportunity, not of deep strategic purpose. The Kremlin will keep the pot boiling, but it knows how vulnerable its investment will be.

The report also sees the domino argument: Guerrilla victory in El Salvador would spread Soviet influence through Central America. Actual-

ly, Communist success is quite as likely to galvanize anti-Communism and to move countries like Mexico to the right. Washington should listen to countries directly threatened, such as the Contadora group (Mexico, Panama, Venezuela and Colombia). It is too bad President Reagan did not assemble an international bipartisan commission, in which Latin American democrats might have joined in proposing multilateral actions.

The commission's final argument is that failure in Central America will damage U.S. "credibility" worldwide. It may well be that the Reagan administration's determination to inflate stakes and invest a civil war with global significance has made El Salvador a "test" of U.S. resolve. This does not, however, lead ineluctably to a military solution.

The commission acknowledges the difficulty of combining military victory with social reform. Its answer is the military shield concept — the idea that, if the United States helps provide a military shield, it can then persuade the protected regime to make the changes needed to win popular support.

But regimes requiring military shields against their own people are under siege precisely because they do not give a damn about poverty and exploitation. The shield concept works when it helps governments committed to democratic reform; but former President Ramon Betancourt of Venezuela and Ramon Maguinessay of the Philippines were the exception, not the rule. More often, the shield approach only nourishes the arrogance of the regime whose repression created the revolution.

The guarantee of military protection means that the guarantor renounces the ultimate sanction — the withdrawal of support. Once the commitment to a regime's survival has been made, it becomes increasingly hard to make a beleaguered oligarchy do things it sees as fatal to its privilege and power. The military shield turns into a blank check.

The report invokes history against alternative policies, like power-sharing. But when has the

United States ever been able to force a rightist regime, confident of continuing U.S. support, to take action contrary to its own ideology?

The report fails to note how skilled native elites manipulate their patrons. The United States is being manipulated by oligarchies in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala and by ex-oligarchs in flight from Nicaragua, using the "credibility" line to ensure the United States into saving their property and power.

The men who run El Salvador do not believe in the splendid reforms urged by the commission — in civil liberties, in trade unions, in land reform, in income redistribution. Vice President George Bush rightly said of the death squads: "These right-wing fanatics are the best friends the Soviets, the Cubans, the Sandinist commandantes and the Salvadoran guerrillas have." They are also the Salvadoran regime's best friends.

Does the commission really mean it when it conditions aid on "demonstrated progress" toward human rights? Does it expect Washington to end aid after the report's own vivid portrayal of guerrilla victory as a grave defeat for the United States? The Reagan administration, once it deepens its military commitments, will certainly heed the footnote signed by the chairman and two other members and decline to "interpret conditionality in a manner that leads to a Marxist-Leninist victory."

The commission's program is bathed in political unreality. Democratic economic development depends on restoration of peace and on a domestic will to reform. But militancy entrenches in power the people most opposed to social change. Peace restored by giving military victory to a crowd whose survival depends on the elimination of the democratic alternative — and who torture and murder their own democrats — will simply reproduce all the conditions that drove peasants and the middle class to revolution.

The writer is a historian and is *Schlesinger Professor in the Humanities at the City University of New York*. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

From a Panel Member, 'Conditional' Support

By Carlos F. Diaz-Alejandro

NEW YORK — No document crafted by 12 people will completely satisfy each of them. But the "conditional" clause and the proposed alliance for democracy, prosperity and security made me proud to sign the Kissinger report.

Can reasonable people conceive of a sequence of events in Central America and Mexico — each of which is unlikely but not impossible — leading to a serious threat to U.S. security? Could reasonable people in 1958 have imagined a sequence of Cuban events and U.S. policy blunders leading four years later to a serious threat to American security?

The Kissinger commission's report makes the modest point that prudent presidents must take into account such an improbable but highly risky sequence of events. Yet the report also indicates that the United States still has many options to avoid Armageddon in the tropics. The report implies that events in El Salvador do not present enough of a mortal threat to U.S. security to justify unconditional military aid.

My proudest day as a member of the commission came in San Salvador, watching some of my conservative colleagues become increasingly outraged by the mounting evidence that night-wing death squads were not a liberal fantasy. Perhaps that

beetle day sealed the approval of the finest part of our report — the conditionality clause making military aid contingent on progress toward free elections and the rule of law.

If such progress is made in El Salvador, a reformed army will have something to fight for. Under those circumstances, military aid would make political and diplomatic solutions possible. Insurgents refusing to negotiate with a reformed government legitimized by free elections would run the risk of fading from the scene as Colombian and Venezuelan guerrillas did in the 1960s.

But what if the Salvadoran regime ignores the goals of conditionality? The United States must stand ready then to cut off its bilateral aid, seeking higher ground in the region. This warning must be credible; otherwise, death squads and electoral fraud will not be eliminated. This was the intention of the conditionality clause, though it may be undercut.

The United States must forcefully state conditions for its bilateral aid, but it cannot walk away from all of Central America. Decency requires some concern for our democratic friends in that region, especially unarmed Costa Rica. Our day in San José was as revealing as our day in San Salvador: Most Costa Ricans, who for years despised the Nicaraguan dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, are disappointed and alarmed by what has happened in Nicaragua since 1979. More attention to Costa Rica, Colombian and Venezuelan opinions would improve the U.S. debate over Central America.



glean dictator, Anastasio Somoza Debayle, are disappointed and alarmed by what has happened in Nicaragua since 1979. More attention to Costa Rica, Colombian and Venezuelan opinions would improve the U.S. debate over Central America.

Democrats in the region are also likely to look with favor on the pro-

A Socialist Leader's Mixed Reactions

By Daniel O. Quiros

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Here in Central America, those who believe in democracy are pleased by the conclusions of the Kissinger commission. We are pleased that the United States is finally waking up to the urgent problems of Latin America and we agree with many of the commission's social and economic recommendations. We are less pleased by the political and security chapters of the report, which we find troubling.

We hope that Congress will back the Reagan administration in passing the recommended economic measures — and we hope that they are not a dream-like offer of economic and social advantages intended only to mask military intervention.

Like the commission, we believe that democracy is the only way out. But to force democracy on America's tries to hold elections — which in many cases would only be a cover for repression that denies freedom for

the democratic process — might well further discredit democracy in countries where that word has historically meant cynicism and brutality.

One question of security we feel that the efforts of the Contadora countries — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — are more likely to further the cause of peace.

On Jan. 8, the five Central American governments (including Nicaragua) decided, with full Contadora backing, to work together for peace. They agreed to a plan that would freeze armaments, call for supervised inventories of weapons and gradual reduction of those weapons.

This would mean asking all foreign military advisers — Cuban, East and West — to leave the area and to stop the flow of aid and weapons from one country to

the insurgents in another country. In short, we agreed to demilitarize Central America. We also agreed to build up democratic institutions and encourage pluralism. We believe that this — not the militarization recommended by the Kissinger report — is the path to Central American peace.

Communism is a very minor threat in the democratic countries of the region — as has been proved wherever honest elections have been held. But if democracy is to have any credibility, our feudal societies must change, thugs must be imprisoned and foreign advisers must be sent home. Only then can economic and social aid be properly used to build egalitarian societies.

The writer, who was president of Costa Rica from 1974 to 1978, is vice president of the *Socialist International*. He contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

A Tanzanian Backwater and a Defense of the IDA

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Twenty years ago, I sat at my typewriter in Iringa, an up-country Tanzanian town, putting together a newsletter for volunteers similar to those in the Peace Corps. Spread before me were some gloomy letters I had received from volunteers in the remote corners of Tanzania.

The volunteers had come to do good. Too many of them were doing nothing. The aid program we had joined was ill-conceived, badly planned and thoughtlessly executed. Volunteers working to introduce mechanization were without tractors, and those working to improve cattle-raising techniques were placed in villages without cattle. And so it went.

I now realize that much of the volunteers' work proved eventually to be very useful. Over time, the pieces and the materials they needed fell into place.

It is easy for critics to snipe at such aid programs. The latest victim is the International Development Association, a part of the World Bank family that concentrates on providing the cheapest loans to the poorest countries. It has just had its planned budget sharply cut from \$12 billion a year to \$9 billion by the Reagan administration's decision to cut the U.S. contribution.

Here is one complaint about the IDA: "In 1970, Madagascar signed an agreement for a \$5-million IDA

credit for the irrigation of 1,200 hectares around Lake Alaotra. An IDA team calculated that rice production on this area could triple in 10 years. In 1980, five years after the project was completed, an independent evaluation concluded that few of the original objectives were accomplished. Rice production was up only 14 percent, farm incomes had barely increased, while inequalities in wealth had grown, adding to social tensions. The project's rate of return may prove to be negative."

These comments actually come from an IDA publication. There are more like it: self-criticism of projects that failed because they did not distinguish between the roles of men and women in growing cash crops and food crops, because they made the error of thinking that a technical "package" that worked on an agricultural research station would work on farms in the bush or because they used modern cultivation techniques that hastened soil erosion rather than adopting more traditional methods.

Robert McNamara, the recently retired president of the World Bank, was, say his critics, obsessed with numbers at the expense of quality. There is some truth in this. But he had another obsession: to evaluate all projects critically. He publicized his failures as well as his

successes, and the IDA does have a handsome record of success, which is confirmed by the Reagan administration's own study made in 1981 by the U.S. Treasury.

Mr. McNamara, mainly through the work of the IDA, presided over one of the great intellectual revolutions in thinking about Third World development. The 1950s and 1960s had seen an unusual confluence of socialist and capitalist ideologies that resulted in the majority of developing countries emphasizing large-scale projects.

The capitalist countries pushed these projects partly because it meant business for their construction companies. The socialist countries backed the projects because it meant independence from the European powers. The result was an overwhelming emphasis on big dams, big electrification schemes, big steel and cement works and big state farms.

But Mr. McNamara used his position to bring countries to realize that there were better ways of investing that could produce good economic returns while stemming the troubling flow of people into the big cities and diminishing fast-growing income inequalities. In a speech in Kenya in 1972, he initiated projects for small farmers. Ten years later, one can measure the

results. Projects designed mainly for small farmers tend to achieve rates of return as high or higher than those shown by more traditional agricultural projects.

This sort of work is becoming more common. Road projects increasingly concentrate on farm-to-market and rural "feeder" roads. Irrigation projects have placed greater emphasis on secondary and tertiary canals reaching the smaller, more isolated and poorer farmers. Educational projects are focusing on basic and informal schooling in rural areas and less on secondary and university education.

If the recent U.S. decision to reduce the IDA budget is left unchanged, the wings of the world's most important development institution will be badly clipped just when it is showing proof of what can be done.

It is ironic that one reason the IDA is in the limelight is because of its success. It has grown while other aid institutions have not. As it has expanded it has become a larger part of the Western aid program to developing countries, and thus subject to closer examination.

There is still a chance, admittedly remote, that Congress will decide to appropriate more money than President Reagan recommended. Institutions, after all, should not be penalized for being successful.

International Herald Tribune.

On Learning To Live With Revolution

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — "The stupidity of it!" former Senator Frank Church of Idaho exclaimed.

We were sitting in his Washington law office a few weeks ago, when the conversation swung to foreign policy. He began speaking with such passion that I had to keep up with my notes. I pulled out my notes the other day, when I read that Mr. Church had undergone exploratory surgery for a serious illness.

I had watched Frank Church in some dramatic moments, including his try for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1976. But sitting in his office, interviewing him for the first time since he lost his Senate seat in 1980, what I remembered was a dinner he organized for a group of reporters in Washington about 1964.

U.S. forces were in Vietnam, but the issue was not at the top of the nation's consciousness. In fact, the reason for the dinner, summer was that Mr. Church had been unable to interest Senator J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, in holding public hearings on Vietnam.

Mr. Church's guest at the dinner was the late Hans J. Morganthau of the University of Chicago, an authority on foreign policy. The two men tried their best to make a largely skeptical group of reporters re-examine the prevailing assumptions about Vietnam. The struggle taking place there, they asserted, was not aggression by proxy from Beijing or Moscow but an indigenous revolution, led by an authentic Vietnamese leader, Ho Chi Minh.

The French had tried and failed to halt that revolution. If Americans were so ignorant of the forces at work that they stumbled down the French path, the two men said, then they would pay a terrible price.

There was the same passion in Mr. Church's voice as we talked in his law office as there had been that night, almost 20 years ago.

"Remember," Mr. Church said, "how many years we pursued stupid policies in Asia, based on ignorance and an irrelevant ideological view of the world. The story of all those years of trying to contain China, a pygmy nation beset by problems of its own. And then we finally woke up one day."

"Yet we seem unable to learn from the failure of our Vietnam policy, or the equally evident failure of our hard-line policy toward Castro in Cuba. It is this idea that the communist threat is everywhere that has made our government its captive and its victim."

"Somehow, some day, this country has got to learn to live with revolution in the Third World. It's endemic. It's relatively easy to suppress revolution in Grenada, so we congratulate ourselves. It's more difficult to suppress it in Nicaragua or Central America, so we fret about that. But it will be no easier when it comes to Brazil or Argentina."

"This country has become so conservative — so fearful — that we have come to see revolution anywhere in the world as a threat to the United States. It's nonsense. And yet that policy has cost us so many lives, so much treasure, such setbacks."

"Until we learn to live with revolution, we will continue to blunder, and it will work to the Soviets' advantage. It will put them on the winning side. While we put ourselves on the side of rotten, corrupt regimes."

"And each time one of those regimes is overthrown, it feeds the paranoia in this country about the spread of communism. It furthers the premise of the national security state, which means more militarism, more censorship, more spending, more deficits — and more casualties."

"The thing that is so discouraging is that no one seems to challenge the premise of our policy. What does it matter to us, really, the nature of the government in Lebanon? And yet we've reached the point in Lebanon where our troops are hostages and we can't even define their mission."

There was more — but I think those quotes suggest the challenge Frank Church was raising. It is a challenge worth pondering.

The Washington Post.

LETTER

A Blatant Misreading

As one who testified before the Kissinger commission, following its visit to Nicaragua with a World Council of Churches delegation, I read the *New York Times* editorial "A Fugitive, Marxist Ring" (HT, Jan. 19) with great surprise.

During my hour and a half testimony most of the commission's members indicated they believed today's Nicaragua to be as bad as or worse than Nicaragua under Somoza. Mr. Kissinger made it clear that he believes Nicaragua is as bad as or worse than Nazi Germany.

Such a blatant misreading of my testimony to the conclusion that I believe military force is necessary to destroy any government that might pose a threat to the United States is a gross distortion of my testimony. I never said that the U.S. should overthrow the present government. I only said that the present government was a threat to the United States.

I never said that the U.S. should overthrow the present government. I only said that the present government was a threat to the United States.

No one would argue that the Nicaraguan government is perfect — far from it — but it has provided a great hope to the poor millions of Latin America who see in Nicaragua a symbol of victory over bloody repression.

EUGENE L. STOCKWELL

FROM OUR JAN. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: A.U.S. Plea on Steel Tariffs

NEW YORK — Mr. William H. Hulick, vice president of the Thomas Iron Co., and also of the Warren Foundry and Machine Co., says: "Should" the Carnegie's advocacy of free iron and steel win the endorsement of Congress, it would mean the closing down of every furnace in the East, and ruin all the independent manufacturers in this part of the country. Once in command of the domestic field the United States Steel Corp. would be able to consummate a real world trust. But for this tariff agitation I have no doubt that our mills would be running today at full capacity. I echo the New York Herald's sentiment, 'Let well enough alone.' So must every man who has large interests at stake."

1934: On Recognizing the Russians

PHILADELPHIA — Ambassador William C. Bullitt, in his first public address since his return from Russia, told the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce that recognition by the United States of the Soviet Union was in accord with the policy Henry Clay enunciated in 1818, of recognizing any form of government as long as its stability and orderliness were maintained. American foreign policy, the ambassador said, was predicated entirely upon a desire to maintain peace, a policy which the Soviet Union was in thorough accord. "Until we resumed diplomatic relations with the Soviet," he said, "it was impossible for the two of us in work together intimately for the preservation of peace."

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By GUY MARTY

1983 Gains on Paris Bourse Seem To Be Built on Many Positive Factors

PARIS — Perpetual satisfaction seems to be the order of the day on the Paris Bourse as the new year begins. With a 60-percent rise in the index for 1983, professional operators and investors have good reason to be satisfied. Understandably, they have also found plenty of reasons for exercising caution.

Will the trend continue upward or has the summit been reached? If so, will the trip down be a gradual decline or a steep fall? Happily, there are some indications that the 1983 rise was built on an impressive array of positive factors.

One factor remains the 36 billion francs (\$4.2 billion) that the 1982 nationalizations drew from the market, which at the time represented about 15 percent of its overall capitalization. Some of this money has already found its way back into the market and more is likely to do so.

In addition, the same structural changes in the savings and investment system that kicked off the boom on the Bourse are likely to prolong its strength. The interest-rate structure will continue to penalize short-term bank deposits.

The withdrawal of anonymity for gold sales means that this once-favorite investment has lost its luster, and a slack property market cuts off another traditional investment.

The new wealth tax has also forced the well-to-do to restructure their assets, channeling more money into the market.

Other Positive Factors

Other positive factors include the system of special tax allowances on purchases of French shares, created in 1978 and continued in modified form by the present government, and simplifications in the taxation of capital gains in the stock market. Add to this a general change of attitude in favor of stock, the psychological impact of rising foreign markets and the attraction for foreign investors of a weak franc.

But beyond this familiar litany, there are some historical perspectives that bolster optimism in the long term. For this, one must look at stock values in terms of inflation. In 1983, the gain in real worth was considerable. The 60-percent rise in share values compares with inflation of somewhat under 10 percent. But the picture from the end of 1980 to the present discloses nothing more than simple parity in purchasing power.

From the end of 1970 to the present, French share values have lost 40 percent of their value in inflation-adjusted terms. The decade as a whole proved grim indeed for investors in this sector. Going back even further, from the end of 1961 to the present, we see a loss of real purchasing power of more than 70 percent.

Values Have Taken Swings

Certainly, French stock values are renowned for wild swings. From 1949 to 1961 the Bourse soared again and again, leaving economic realists far below. The "readjustment" that followed was a severe one. This difficult period was followed in the early 1970s by the stocks of an oil crisis and emotional upheavals in financial markets.

The result has been that, in the last 35 years, the value of French shares has increased by a factor of 1.3 in inflation-adjusted terms, while the gross national product has risen by a factor of 4.6. Though one would expect a certain divergence in these two measures, a difference of this magnitude seems excessive.

Thus, if it is true that share values in the long term tend to reflect overall economic performance, it appears that French shares are by no means as high as they justifiably could be. Whatever the short- or medium-term peaks and valleys in the market, it may be comforting for investors to know that the Bourse has a long way to go before it catches up with France's economic performance over the long term.

(The author is a French specialist on savings and investment.)
International Herald Tribune

Fed Says M-1 Rose In Week \$3.8-Billion Rise; Dollar Advances

United Press International

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply jumped \$3.8 billion in the latest week but Wall Street analysts said the rise was expected and had little impact on markets.

Meanwhile, the dollar had a strong day. "All of the data suggests that the Federal Reserve is going to be neutral," said a economist. "The latest rise is not representative of runaway money growth and all in all we don't think there will be a great deal of significance attached to it."

Money-supply growth has been in Fed targets and the Fed has acknowledged that it is basing its policy moves more on the economy than on movements in money supply.

M-1, comprised of cash, checking accounts and similar accounts — money available for immediate spending — was a seasonally adjusted average of \$524.1 billion in the week ended Jan. 11 compared with a revised \$522.3 billion the previous week. The previous week's figure was originally reported as \$522 billion.

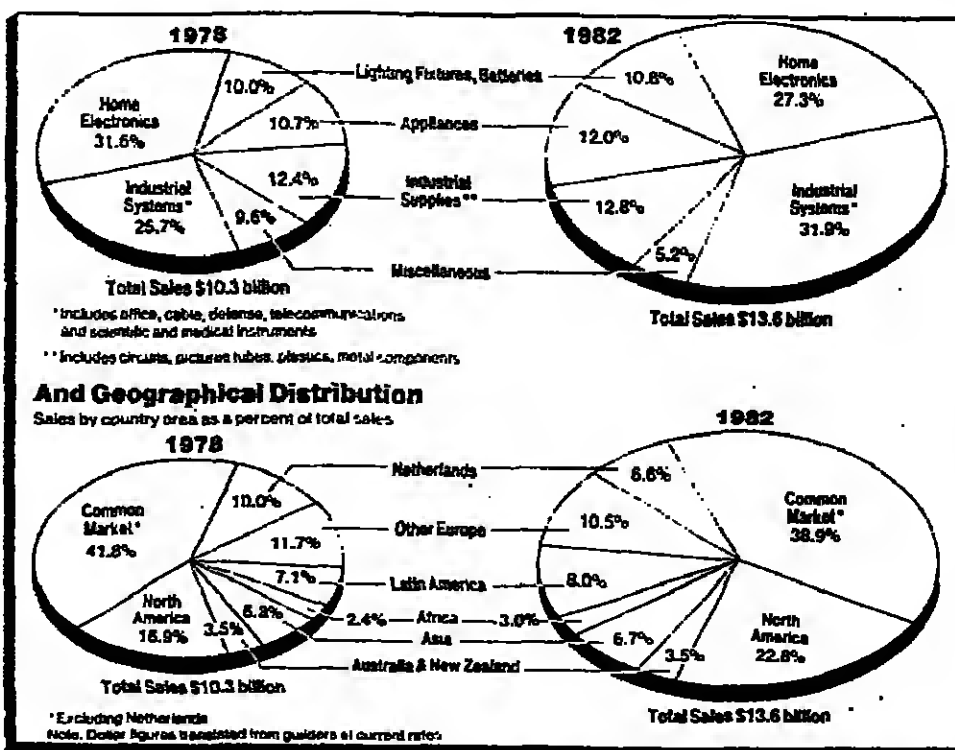
In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 2.2 percent rate of gain.

After rising strongly all day, the dollar tacked on additional gains late in the day after the Federal Reserve announced the rise in M-1. The dollar had surged ahead early, more than taking back its losses of the previous day, when speculation that GNP figures would come in lower than had been anticipated fueled a bout of selling on all centers.

In London, the British pound fell sharply to \$1.4025 from \$1.4190 Thursday. In New York it was at \$1.4013 after the money-supply report, down from \$1.4175.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was quoted at 2.8145 Deutsche marks, up from 2.79125 Thursday. In New York it was quoted at 2.8190 DM in late trading, up from 2.7905 Thursday. In Paris, the dollar rose to 5.5520 French francs, up from 5.5325 Thursday.

In overnight Tokyo trading, which was winding down as Europe opened, the dollar fell to 233.50 yen from 233.85 Thursday, and in New York it was quoted at 234.46 in late trading, up from 233.35.



The changing mix at Philips. Sales by division are as a percentage of total sales.

Philips Changes Corporate Strategy

Dutch Firm Planning Joint Ventures for First Time

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands — Twelve years ago, when Philips introduced the world's first video cassette recorder, it confidently expected to dominate this very promising new market.

That has not happened, although the market has indeed turned out to be promising. Thousands upon thousands of the recorders have been sold and they are becoming as commonplace as the television sets to which they are attached. But nearly all the machines are Japanese-made. Very few carry the Philips label, even in Europe, where Philips NV is the largest electronics maker.

Its machines have simply been swept aside in the marketplace. Even its sophisticated V3000 model has failed to win more than 10 percent of European sales, although Philips invested \$250 million in a new factory near Vienna in a last-ditch effort to stop the Japanese on its home ground.

The drubbing the Japanese have administered in

video cassette recorders is not Philips' only setback. Rising U.S. competition in sales of computers, automated office equipment and semiconductors is also cutting into the company's European sales, which produced two-thirds of Philips' total \$14 billion in 1983 revenue. That has prompted a historic switch in the way Philips does business, not only in the video cassette recorder field, but also for its range of home-electronics products, telecommunications equipment and high-tech industrial systems.

For the first time in its 93 years, the Dutch-based electronics giant is switching from an emphasis on sales of its own products to a greater reliance on joint ventures with other companies. In part, the new ventures are making Philips a European salesman for U.S. and Japanese products. But Philips is also joining forces with European companies to try to best the Japanese and the Americans in high-technology research.

The stakes are high. If the new strategy does not

(Continued on Page 9, Col.3)

EC Says U.S. Measures May Divert Foreign Textiles to Europe

By Brij Khindaria

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — European Community officials expressed fears Friday that new U.S. measures providing for the restriction of textile imports might divert Third World apparel to Europe.

Addressing an emergency session of GATT's Textile Committee, the chief EC delegate, Tran Van Tinh of France, warned that restrictions on imports can burn both

importers and exporters "if they are used badly," GATT officials reported.

He was referring to criteria announced in Washington Dec. 16, under which textile and apparel imports, mainly from developing countries, can be restricted under certain conditions.

Under the measures, which were approved by President Ronald Reagan, limits on the imports of a given article could be imposed if

the ratio of imports of that article exceeds a stipulated percentage of its overall production in the country of origin.

Curbs also could be imposed if the year-to-year percentage increase in imports of a given item exceeds 30 percent.

EC officials voiced fear Friday that these steps could force an increase on the European imports of Third World textiles. An official statement Friday by the EC office

in Geneva said Mr. Tran had told the GATT committee that a closure of some of the U.S. market to textile imports "will inevitably lead to greater flows to Europe."

A separate statement made outside the committee meeting by Gensu, the West German textile industry association, said there was "no international legal basis whatsoever" for the U.S. measures.

It also expressed concern that the rules might affect West Ger-

man exports to the United States, because the restrictions, as they are worked out at present, can be applied to all countries.

GATT officials said the chief U.S. delegate, Richard Imus, had told the committee that the new criteria had been designed for internal use by the administration.

Mr. Imus said that U.S. textile imports rose 24 percent in 1982 and more than 50 percent in the past three years.

EC Reprisal Threatened In Bethlehem Steel Case

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Eugene Davignon, vice president of the European Community's Executive Commission, has warned that European countries might end their curbs on steel exports if Bethlehem Steel Corp. asked the U.S. government for protection against imports from all parts of the world.

The executive of the 10-nation EC, here for talks with U.S. trade officials to check a deterioration in trans-Atlantic economic relations, issued his warning at a news conference Thursday. He said such an action by Bethlehem, which the company has considered for months, would "not be advisable."

"If Bethlehem goes ahead, he said, 'Europe reserves the right' to abrogate the 1982 bilateral agreement under which Europe limits sales of steel to the United States."

Last week, Donald H. Trautlein, Bethlehem's chief executive, said at a meeting in Washington of the Steel Advisory Committee, a government-industry-labor group that meets to discuss steel industry problems, that Bethlehem was still considering the action. This would involve the filing of a petition under the Trade Act's Section 201, the so-called escape clause.

Section 201 permits industries to ask for protection if they have been badly hurt by the loss of markets to imports. In the past six months, imports amounted to about 22 percent of the domestic market, up from about 15 percent in the mid-1970s.

The auto industry filed such a case in 1980, which led to an agreement with Japan under which its auto exports have been curtailed.

The Trade Act calls for an investigation by the U.S. International Trade Commission to determine whether imports are the major cause of material injury to an industry. After the commission makes its finding, it recommends what it considers an appropriate remedy, which the president is free to accept, reject or modify.

Were the case to be filed now, President Ronald Reagan would be facing a very sensitive political decision on steel imports in an election year.

Mr. Davignon's remarks injected the Brussels commission for the first time into the debate in steel industry and government circles here over the strategy to be followed in seeking import protection.

No other steel company has openly supported the Bethlehem proposal, which has been the subject of numerous meetings within the American Iron and Steel Institute, the industry's trade association. Bethlehem is the No. 2 domestic steelmaker after U.S. Steel Corp.

The United Steelworkers of America union has said it would support the petition.

Mr. Davignon was trying to use as leverage against Bethlehem an agreement reached in August 1982 after months of bargaining with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige. This accord limits EC exports to the United States to slightly less than 6 percent of the U.S. market for 10 major steel products. The agreement is supposed to last until Dec. 31, 1985.



Eugene Davignon

Prices on NYSE Decline For 3d Straight Session

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange suffered their third consecutive loss Friday in active trading.

A large investor, said to be a major bank, sold a large block of International Business Machines Corp. stock and reportedly worried other large traders. Transportation issues also took a beating as oil prices headed higher, raising concerns about inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 3.35 Thursday, dropped 6.91 to 1,259.11 on Friday. The Dow fell 10.99 points for the week overall.

Declining stocks outnumbered advancing ones 1,021 to 578 among the 2,038 issues traded. Volume totaled 93.4 million shares, down from the 98.3 million traded Thursday.

IBM, the most active issue, lost 1 1/2 to 117 following the sale of a block of 1.2 million shares at 118. The block, valued at \$141.6 million, was the sixth most valuable in NYSE history.

Some analysts said institutions were selling the stock to raise cash. It has been falling since the company posted fourth-quarter earnings

Wednesday of \$3.06 a share, up from \$2.50 a year earlier.

"The market is in the process of regrouping at lower level and IBM was a big drag," said Newton Zinder of E.F. Hutton. "Also, the bond market didn't do much because of the GNP figures."

The U.S. government reported the fourth-quarter gross national product rose 4.5 percent, down from 7.6 percent in the third period and 9.7 percent in the second.

After the market closed, the Fed reported the nation's money supply jumped \$3.8 billion in the latest statistical week. The size of the rise increased fears that interest rates will remain high.

On the trading floor, American Telephone & Telegraph when-issued stock was the second most active issue, off 1/4 to 17 1/2. AT&T "old" stock lost 3/4 to 65 1/2.

Superior Oil, a 1 1/2 winner Thursday, was third on the list, off 1/4 to 40 1/2. Superior has long been subject of takeover rumors.

Ohio Standard rose 3/4 to 44 1/2. The company announced that it is to abandon drilling at its Mukluk field in Alaska and take a \$163 write-off on the project.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on Jan. 20, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	Sw	DK	N	S	Y
Amsterdam	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Brussels	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Milan	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Paris	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
New York	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
London	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Stockholm	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Oslo	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Copenhagen	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Geneva	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Zurich	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Frankfurt	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Basel	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Madrid	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Barcelona	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Seville	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Valencia	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Bilbao	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
San Sebastian	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Pamplona	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
León	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Valladolid	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Burgos	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Salamanca	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Castellón	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Tarazona	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Henares	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Guadalupe	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Júcar	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Segura	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Toledo	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Zamora	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Segovia	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Valladolid	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Salamanca	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Burgos	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Castellón	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Tarazona	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Alcalá	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0
Alcalá de Alcalá de Henares	31.42	1.455	12.36	36.35	13.64	94.8	1.20	14.14	134.0	134.0	134.0

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(Continued on Page 10)

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

Murdoch Makes More Purchases Of Warner Communications Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — Rupert Murdoch, apparently underbid by Warner Communications Inc.'s effort to block a takeover, said Friday that he has bought another 1.02 million shares of Warner's common stock.

News International PLC, one of Mr. Murdoch's companies, said it bought 561,400 Warner shares Wednesday and another 461,000 Thursday, giving it a total of 5.57 million shares.

News International says the stake equals 8.5 percent of Warner's total outstanding shares. Murdoch's company also has bought 1.5 million shares of Warner's common stock, which increased the number of Murdoch's shares to 1.5 million.

Under that agreement, Warner received a 42.5-percent stake in Chris-Craft's television unit, BHC Inc., while Chris-Craft got 15.2 million shares of a new issue of Warner preferred stock, each with one vote. The preferred shares raised the total number of voting stock to 80 million shares from 65.4 million, which would make News International's stake 7 percent. On the New York Stock Exchange Friday, Warner declined 3 3/4 cents to \$28.50 and Chris-Craft fell 50 cents to \$31.75.

Toyota Plans Joint Venture on Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Toyota Motor Corp. will set up a joint venture to produce cars with several companies here before July, Toyota's Taiwan representatives said Friday.

The announcement followed the settling of a dispute between Toyota and the Taiwanese government over the number of subcompact cars Toyota would export from the factory to be created under the joint venture.

The venture calls for investment of \$265 million. Toyota would have a 45-percent stake and 11 Taiwanese companies would share the remainder. The plant will produce 200,000 subcompact cars in the first year, with output increasing gradually to 300,000 units in the eighth year.

Hoffmann-La Roche Sees Rise in Net

BASEL (Reuters) — F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. expects 1983 net profit to exceed the 281.2 million Swiss francs (\$125.5 million) recorded in 1982, the company said Friday.

It did not elaborate on the profit, figures for which are expected in late April. But it said that sales rose to 7.31 billion Swiss francs in 1983, from 7.10 billion in 1982.

The increase came in spite of the company's sale of its cosmetics business, an Australian insecticide subsidiary and a U.S. laboratory chemicals company. These contributed to a decline in sales in the group's diversification division by 200 million francs, to 235 million, it said.

In the pharmaceuticals division, which accounted for 42 percent of group sales, rose to 3.14 billion francs, from 3.01 billion in 1982.

Agency Delays Suit Over Kaiser Pact

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — Kaiser Steel Corp. and an investor group led by J.A. Frates of Tulsa, Oklahoma, which is seeking to buy the steelmaker, have entered into a "standstill" agreement with a California agency that has threatened to take legal action to prevent the \$374-million acquisition.

Kaiser Steel shareholders approved the acquisition on Wednesday. But the California Pollution Control Financing Authority has determined that the Frates deal would not meet terms under which the agency issued \$40 million in outstanding revenue bonds from 1977 to 1979.

The bonds, payable by Kaiser, were used by the steelmaker to finance the construction of air-pollution-control equipment at its Fontana, California, steelworks. The standstill agreement reached Thursday allows for negotiations to resolve the dispute before the month's end.

McDonnell Warns Strikers to Return

LOS ANGELES (LAT) — McDonnell Douglas Corp. has told strikers at its Long Beach, California, plant to return to their jobs or face replacement by non-union members. The warning followed a decision to return to work by a large majority of the company's workers in Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Members of two locals of the striking United Auto Workers union in Tulsa, Oklahoma, voted Thursday to end the walkout that began Oct. 17. McDonnell Douglas workers in Melbourne, Arkansas, had voted Wednesday to go back to work.

A company spokesman called Thursday for a vote in Long Beach, and warned that the workers faced being replaced by non-union members. But an official of the United Auto Workers local at Long Beach said the workers had rejected a company offer in a vote Oct. 30.

Japan to Extend Pact on Buying U.S. Equipment

Review

TOKYO — Japan has agreed to extend a pact encouraging government purchases of U.S.-made telecommunications equipment. Foreign Ministry officials said Friday.

But a U.S. Embassy spokesman said no agreement had been reached on U.S. demands that Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp., a government-controlled monopoly, buy U.S. telecommunications satellites.

Japan wants to develop those on its own. The agreement between the two countries to extend a 1981 agreement for another three years is subject to the approval of both governments, the Japanese officials said.

The level of NTT purchases of U.S. equipment has been a major cause of friction in trade relations between the two countries. U.S. officials have accused Tokyo of protectionism in the telecommunications field.

2 Big U.S. Banks Report Earnings Slumped in 4th Quarter

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — BankAmerica Corp. has reported a 32-percent profit decline in 1983's fourth quarter while its newly acquired subsidiary, Seafirst Corp., posted a loss of \$130.6 million.

Continental Illinois Corp., also a bank holding company, said increased operating expenses were partly responsible for a 38-percent decline in its earnings from the like quarter in 1982.

BankAmerica and Seafirst both attributed their results to increased set-asides for past-due loans.

For the year, BankAmerica said Thursday its profit fell 15 percent. Seafirst reported a \$456.4-million loss and Continental Illinois reported a 39-percent gain.

BankAmerica, the San Francisco-based parent of Bank of America, said its fourth-quarter profit was \$53 million, or 22 cents a share, down from \$78 million, or 48 cents a share, a year earlier.

The bank holding company said its 1982 results had included an extraordinary gain of \$31 million, however, and noted that without that gain, its latest quarterly income from operations would have

been up 12 percent from a year earlier.

For the year, BankAmerica's net was \$390 million, or \$2.18 a share, down from \$457 million, or \$3.01 a share, a year earlier.

BankAmerica said its fourth-quarter provision for possible bad loans was \$258 million, a 35-percent increase from a year earlier.

Its assets totaled \$121.2 billion, down from \$122.4 billion.

Seafirst, operator of Seattle First National Bank, which was badly battered by its exposure to loans bought from defunct Penn Square Bank in Oklahoma City, said its deficit widened to \$130.6 million in the fourth quarter, from a \$61.8-million loss a year earlier.

It attributed the fourth-quarter loss to a \$150-million provision for possible loan and lease losses.

Seafirst's \$456.4-million loss for the year widened from 1982's loss of \$91.3 million.

"In spite of the losses of the past year," Seafirst's chairman, Richard Cooley, said, "Seafirst remains solidly capitalized and prepared to serve our customers better than ever in 1984."

BankAmerica bought the Seattle-based Seafirst in July 1983, and

Mr. Cooley said BankAmerica had provided it with \$350 million in capital by the end of the year.

Seafirst said its year-end loan-loss reserve stood at \$353 million, but said that did not take into account recoveries from questionable loans that could materialize later.

Assets were \$8.5 billion, down from \$10 billion a year earlier.

Continental Illinois, operator of Continental Illinois National Bank

& Trust Co., said fourth-quarter earnings were \$25.4 million, or 57 cents a share, down from \$40.8 million, or \$1.02 a share, a year earlier.

For the year, the parent company earned \$108.3 million, or \$2.63 a share, up from \$77.9 million, or \$1.95 a share, in 1982.

The company said fourth-quarter operating expenses rose to \$190.2 million from \$177.2 million. For the year, operating expenses grew to \$721.1 million from \$673.1 million.

It said its provision for loan

losses, unlike most of the rest of the industry, actually declined in the year, to \$395 million from \$492 million.

Continental was the most heavily exposed bank to the Penn Square collapse, having bought almost \$1 billion in "loan participations" that Penn Square arranged with energy producers and wildcaters in the Southwest and then sold "upstream" to asset-rich big banks.

Continental's assets were \$42 billion, down from \$42.9 billion at the end of 1982.

Dome Planning To Ship LNG to Japan by 1987

Review

TOKYO — Dome Petroleum Ltd. of Canada plans to begin shipping of liquefied natural gas to five Japanese utilities by the end of 1987, a spokesman for one of the Japanese companies said Friday.

The plans were disclosed Thursday by Dome's chairman, J. Howard MacDonald, in discussions with the president of Chubu Electric Power Co., Seichi Tanaka, the Chubu spokesman said.

Mr. MacDonald is in Japan to meet representatives of Chubu and the four other companies to explain the prospects for the project, to export 2.9 million tons of Canadian liquefied natural gas annually to Japan for 20 years.

The original contract was signed in 1981 by the five companies and Dome along with its Japanese partner in the project, Nippon Resources Inc.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



GOVERNMENT OF DUBAI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & MEDICAL SERVICES

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Congressman, Defense Official Clash Over Curbs on Technology to Soviet

By Stuart Auerbach

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A key congressman and a Defense Department official clashed Friday over efforts to control the diversion of high technology to the Soviet military.

The clash occurred at a seminar on Economic Interdependence and the Future of World Trade sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Trade Net, a private advocacy group working to advance free trade.

The congressman, Rep. Don Bonker, Democrat of Washington, gave the Pentagon "a failing grade" while Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Stephen D. Bryen said it should get an A plus.

Mr. Bonker, chief sponsor of the House-passed extension of the Export Administration Act, said ef-

forts to punish the Soviet Union by embargoing has failed and instead harmed U.S. businessmen.

He said the House bill tries to find a balance by removing unnecessary prohibitions to the sale of U.S. goods overseas without allowing the Russians to gain militarily useful technology.

Mr. Bryen, however, said it is more important to restrict the Soviets than to help U.S. businesses. "The bottom line still remains the need to protect critical technology," he said.

Both Mr. Bryen and Mr. Bonker agreed that COCOM, the Paris-based coordinating body of Western allies that polices trade with the East bloc, needs upgrading. Mr. Bryen, playing to his business-oriented audience, said the COCOM procedures should be speeded up so legitimate export licenses could be approved more quickly.

Mr. Bonker said the United

States needs more support from other COCOM members who do not take the problem of the diversion of high-tech to the Soviets as seriously as the United States does.

Earlier, Pepsi Cola's chairman, Donald M. Kendall, attacked administration attempts to control sales to the Soviet bloc as useless.

"I personally believe that we have prejudiced our policy calculations to the misconception that the Soviets and other potential adversaries are uniquely dependent upon Western technology," he said.

He also criticized attempts to wage economic warfare against the Soviets, calling its success "questionable."

Mr. Bonker said there are moves within the Reagan administration and in Congress to attack the Soviets through its economy. "That is a policy that is doomed at the outset and potentially dangerous,"

Philips Changes Corporate Strategy

(Continued from Page 7)

work, Philips could lose its domination of the European market, on which it depends for survival, even though sales by North American Philips Corp., the U.S. unit, are rising — to nearly \$3 billion annually from about \$1 billion in 1975.

"In the end, technology will win out," said Wisse Dekker, the stocky, 59-year-old Philips chairman. "You cannot build a dike and keep it out," Mr. Dekker, who has been chairman for two years, had tried the dike approach as a leader of an angry European effort last spring to erect trade barriers that would keep out Japanese video cassette recorders. But that effort collapsed, and in recent weeks he has put into effect the new joint-venture strategy with these announcements:

• Far from fighting the Japanese on video cassette recorders, Philips will make in Europe the popular VHS system developed by Victor Co. of Japan, although Mr. Dekker vowed to keep up some production of the V2000. Other European electronics companies have made similar arrangements with the Japanese, including Thomson-Brandt, the French electronics maker, and Telefunken, its West German subsidiary. They, too, signed on with Victor to make and sell its video cassette recorders.

• American Telephone & Telegraph Co., in its first major venture abroad, signed on Philips to market AT&T's sophisticated digital telephone switching system. Digital communications is a technology in which Philips and other European electronics companies lag. The joint venture recognized Philips' marketing prowess in Europe, and Philips executives have expressed the hope that the AT&T arrangement will be expanded to include other products.

• Philips will increase its stake in Grundig of West Germany, which is Europe's second-largest electronics company, behind Philips. Once that's done, Philips will take over management of Grundig April 1 — if the West German government's

cartel office does not object. Philips now owns 24.5 percent of Grundig. It says the new arrangement would give it the market share and economies of scale that it needs to compete more effectively against non-Europeans, especially the Japanese.

Philips and CIT-Alcatel, the French electronics company, will pool resources to develop microwave-transmission systems and other high-technology products in competition with the Japanese and the Americans. The arrangement stretches the resources that Philips is now devoting to research — more than \$1.2 billion a year, or 7 percent of its revenue.

The keystone of Mr. Dekker's new joint-venture strategy appears to be the AT&T arrangement. It gives Philips a strong product in a growing competition with International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which spent nearly \$1 billion to develop its System 12 digital phone exchange and has a strong marketing presence in Europe. AT&T did not, until the Philips arrangement.

But the AT&T agreement, and the new Philips strategy in general, is not without its European critics. Resistance is bubbling within the Common Market, for example, where a protracted antitrust battle is being waged to prevent IBM from snatching a commanding share of emerging new computer and telecommunications business.

Government officials in several Common Market countries have bitterly charged that the Philips pact with AT&T simply implements another "fifth column" in Europe's midst, shutting out European makers.

Mr. Dekker, who spent most of his 36 years at Philips in the Far East, rejects that view, contending that the company's efforts to forge European alliances, such as plans to develop microwave-transmission systems or cellular mobile radio systems with CIT-Alcatel, are no less intense than the quest for trans-Atlantic ties, which he says "may act as a sort of catalyst" to Europe. "If it is a matter of Ameri-

can technology," he adds, "then better to channel it into Europe through a European company, than the other way around."

According to Mr. Dekker, Philips was counting on further cooperation with AT&T in such areas as microprocessor technology and electronic office equipment, where Philips faces tough competition from European, U.S. and Japanese competitors, or in developing products for future telecommunications systems, such as videotex, that are planned throughout Europe to carry voice, video and data services into households.

But the disclosure last month that AT&T would take a 25-percent stake in Olivetti, a major Philips competitor in the office-machine business, with an option to raise it to 40 percent after four years, soured those prospects. As a result of the Olivetti agreement, the chance for wider cooperation, according to Gerrit Jeeff, the Philips management board member for telecommunications and computer products, "has become very remote."

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Revenue

Profit

Per Share

1982

1983

1984

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

1990

1991

1992

1993

1994

1995

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1998

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Friday's NYSE Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

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23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	81																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

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COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 9)

Johnson Controls				Sithern Calif. Edison			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$22.1	\$24.5	Revenue	1,162	1,073		
Operating Profit	2.1	2.4	Operating Profit	100	100		
Per Share	1.41	1.46	Per Share	1.28	1.22		
Safeco				Transamerica			
4th Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$2.2	\$4.4	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.2	0.4	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	2.00	1.83	Per Share	0.73	0.63		
Seafirst				Transamerica			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.1	0.1	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	0.1	0.1	Per Share	0.1	0.1		

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 9)

Johnson Controls				Sithern Calif. Edison			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$22.1	\$24.5	Revenue	1,162	1,073		
Operating Profit	2.1	2.4	Operating Profit	100	100		
Per Share	1.41	1.46	Per Share	1.28	1.22		
Safeco				Transamerica			
4th Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$2.2	\$4.4	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.2	0.4	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	2.00	1.83	Per Share	0.73	0.63		
Seafirst				Transamerica			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.1	0.1	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	0.1	0.1	Per Share	0.1	0.1		

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 9)

Johnson Controls				Sithern Calif. Edison			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$22.1	\$24.5	Revenue	1,162	1,073		
Operating Profit	2.1	2.4	Operating Profit	100	100		
Per Share	1.41	1.46	Per Share	1.28	1.22		
Safeco				Transamerica			
4th Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$2.2	\$4.4	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.2	0.4	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	2.00	1.83	Per Share	0.73	0.63		
Seafirst				Transamerica			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.1	0.1	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	0.1	0.1	Per Share	0.1	0.1		

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 9)

Johnson Controls				Sithern Calif. Edison			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$22.1	\$24.5	Revenue	1,162	1,073		
Operating Profit	2.1	2.4	Operating Profit	100	100		
Per Share	1.41	1.46	Per Share	1.28	1.22		
Safeco				Transamerica			
4th Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$2.2	\$4.4	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.2	0.4	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	2.00	1.83	Per Share	0.73	0.63		
Seafirst				Transamerica			
1st Qdr.		1993		4th Qdr.		1992	
Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0	Revenue	\$1.0	\$1.0		
Operating Profit	0.1	0.1	Operating Profit	0.1	0.1		
Per Share	0.1	0.1	Per Share	0.1	0.1		

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

(Continued from Page 9)

Johnson Controls				Sithern Calif			
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Friday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p. in: 5,920,000

Table includes the nationwide prices Up to the closing on Wall Street									
12 Month High Low		Stock	Div. Yld. %		Stk. 100 High Low	Close High Low		Change	
A									
44	24	Alc CIP			4	2	28	—	—
154	114	Alc A			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc B			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc C			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc D			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc E			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc F			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc G			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc H			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc I			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc J			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc K			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc L			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc M			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc N			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc O			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc P			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc Q			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc R			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc S			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc T			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc U			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc V			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc W			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc X			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc Y			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc Z			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AD			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AH			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AI			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AK			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AL			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AM			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AN			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AO			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AP			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AQ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AR			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AS			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AT			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AX			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AY			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc AZ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BD			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BH			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BI			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BK			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BL			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BM			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BN			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BO			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BP			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BQ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BR			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BS			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BT			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BX			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BY			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc BZ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CD			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CH			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CI			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CK			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CL			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CM			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CN			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CO			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CP			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CQ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CR			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CS			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CT			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CX			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CY			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc CZ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DD			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DH			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DI			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DK			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DL			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DM			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DN			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DO			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DP			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DQ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DR			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DS			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DT			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DX			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DY			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc DZ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc ED			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EH			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EI			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EK			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EL			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EM			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EN			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EO			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EP			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EQ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc ER			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc ES			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc ET			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EX			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EY			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc EZ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FA			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FB			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FC			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FD			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FE			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FF			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FG			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FH			10	2	18	—	—
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154	114	Alc FJ			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FK			10	2	18	—	—
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154	114	Alc FT			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FU			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FV			10	2	18	—	—
154	114	Alc FW			10	2	18	—	—
154	114								

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[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Futures Prices

Jan. 20:

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

GERMAN MARK
5 per mark- 1 point equals 50,000?

continued from

Jan	2661	2641	2600	3054
Feb	2661	2641	2600	3054
Mar	2661	2641	2600	3054
Apr	2661	2641	2600	3054
May	2661	2641	2600	3054
Jun	2661	2641	2600	3054
Jul	2661	2641	2600	3054
Aug	2661	2641	2600	3054
Sep	2661	2641	2600	3054
Oct	2661	2641	2600	3054
Nov	2661	2641	2600	3054
Dec	2661	2641	2600	3054
Est. Sales	15,311	Prev. Sales	14,852	
Prev. Day Open Int.	20,247	48		

SWISS FRANK

Jan 1986 2028 4089 3987

Feb 1986 2028 4089 3987

Mar 1986 2028 4089 3987

Apr 1986 2028 4089 3987

May 1986 2028 4089 3987

Jun 1986 2028 4089 3987

Jul 1986 2028 4089 3987

Aug 1986 2028 4089 3987

Sep 1986 2028 4089 3987

Oct 1986 2028 4089 3987

Nov 1986 2028 4089 3987

Dec 1986 2028 4089 3987

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

JAPANESE YEN

Jan 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Feb 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Mar 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Apr 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

May 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Jun 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Jul 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Aug 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Sep 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Oct 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Nov 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Dec 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

INDUSTRIALS

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

LUMBER

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

WSTL. PLYWOOD

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

COMMOD 2

Jan 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

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Mar 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

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May 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Jun 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Jul 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Aug 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Sep 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Oct 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Nov 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Dec 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

HEATING OIL

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Jul 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

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Oct 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Nov 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Dec 20,000 20,000 20,000 20,000

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

STOCK INDEXES

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

SP COMP. INDEX

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

VALUE LINE

Jan 100 100 100 100

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Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

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Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

NYSE COMP. INDEX

Jan 100 100 100 100

Feb 100 100 100 100

Mar 100 100 100 100

Apr 100 100 100 100

May 100 100 100 100

Jun 100 100 100 100

Jul 100 100 100 100

Aug 100 100 100 100

Sep 100 100 100 100

Oct 100 100 100 100

Nov 100 100 100 100

Dec 100 100 100 100

Est. Sales 10,115 Prev. Sales 9,542

Prev. Day Open Int. 20,247 48

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C Ruling Ex

**Friday's
AMEX
Closing**

to include the nationwide prices
and the closing on Wall Street

	S.S.	Clos
Dr. H.C. PE	1005 High	Low
	Over	Chrg

(continued from Page 10)

A		B		C	
1	100	100	100	100	100
2	95	95	95	95	95
3	90	90	90	90	90
4	85	85	85	85	85
5	80	80	80	80	80
6	75	75	75	75	75
7	70	70	70	70	70
8	65	65	65	65	65
9	60	60	60	60	60
10	55	55	55	55	55
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12	45	45	45	45	45
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14	35	35	35	35	35
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SPORTS

Everything But Schedule Favors France

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French look very good, but will it matter? Last year's Five Nations co-champions, France and Ireland, play in Paris Saturday on the first of the annual rugby tournament's five weekends in theory it should be the start of a brilliant French winter.

Wales and Scotland, which were third and fourth last year, meet in Cardiff. England is idle.

The French have made changes and improved, while the elderly

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

ish, who have yet to play an international match this season, may be a bit aged. "We don't understand why the French don't beat everybody," said Australia's national coach, Bob Dwyer, when France was winning a test series against the touring team in November.

The Romans were even faster after the French crushed them a few weeks later.

And yet the likelihood is that Dwyer's question will still be pertinent on March 17. The story of 84 Five Nations play may well be a superior French team somehow didn't beat everybody.

If today's reputations determined March's standings, the final order would be something like this: France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales. But there are reasons why it could be closer to the reverse. A first has to do with the rapidly rotating Five Nations schedule introduced in 1974, when the ten annual matches were grouped in pairs on five days.

Does it matter when a team's side day falls? A study of results, now that all of the schedule's configurations have been played out and the ten-year cycle is starting up again, indicates that it often does.

Take the case of a team that starts at home and is idle on the fourth Saturday, necessarily finishing away on the fifth against a team

playing its fourth match without a break. That was England's schedule for its grand slam in 1980, and Ireland's when it finished first in 1982. None of the five countries have finished lower than third when they had that schedule. This year, as in 1974, is Wales's turn.

Scotland, too, has a statistically favorable schedule this time. Ireland's seems to be neutral. But those of England and France show as distinctly unfavorable seven finishes in fourth or fifth place (including England's four-defeat collapse in 1976 and France's surprising fourth place in 1982), two third places and just one first.

So the schedule's dice appear to be loaded against this year's favorites and in favor of the presumed underdogs. The effect could be to bunch the runners and produce the wide-open race that some players have been predicting instinctively against the odds.

And then there is the gang-up-on-France factor. British media insistence on French superiority ("French Have All the Artistry," says a typical London headline) and on the mediocrity of British Isles rugby standards last year ("probably the lowest since the war," thinks a Welsh commentator) should have the effect of raising player motivation against France and against the media, too.

All four British Isles teams have urgent cause to improve damaged reputations. Willie John McBride, the new Irish coach, was manager of the disastrous British Lions tour of New Zealand from last mid-May to mid-July. The Lions lost all four tests, the last one by the lopsided score of 38-6. Scotland's coach, Jim Telfer, was the Lions' coach. Irish captain Clann Fitzgerald was their captain.

After an unexpected fifth-place finish last year, England carried on a purge. A new coach, Richard Greenwood, and a popular new captain, veteran hooker Peter Wheeler, have a lot to prove. Wales has lost its star scrumhalf,

Five Nations Schedule

Jan. 21
France vs. Ireland in Paris
Wales vs. Scotland in Cardiff
Feb. 4
Scotland vs. England in Edinburgh
Ireland vs. Wales in Dublin
Feb. 18
England vs. Ireland at Twickenham
Wales vs. France in Cardiff
March 3
France vs. England in Paris
Ireland vs. Scotland in Dublin
March 17
England vs. Wales at Twickenham
Scotland vs. France in Edinburgh

Terry Holmes, hurt on that Lions tour, along with veterans Jeff Squire and Graham Price, who have retired sooner than seemed necessary. An experimental Welsh team was clobbered by Romania, 24-6, in Bucharest on Nov. 12, after which the Romanians were clobbered, 26-15, by France in Toulouse. Welsh fans will be baying at an inexperienced young team to work miracles against the Scots.

Scotland is without two unflinching backs, Andy Irvine and Jim Keay, while retaining a lot of experience among the forwards. Their captain, prop Jim Aitken, is 36; locks Bill Cuthbertson and Alan Tomes are 34 and 32, and flanker David Leslie is 31. The last time the Scots won in Cardiff, in 1982, they ran away with the game, 34-18, ending a Welsh unbeaten streak at home in Five Nations play that went back to 1968.

Ireland, which hasn't won in Paris since 1972, outdoes even the Scots in antiquity. The average age of their forwards is 31.3 years, which is 4.3 more than that of France's equally big forwards. Forward's weight range from 185 to 253 pounds, the average being 220 pounds spread over 6 feet 3 inches.

Rugby is about winning the ball and then doing something useful with it. The former job belongs to

the forwards, in sundry patterns of free-for-all. The French will be quicker and should last longer, but the Irish, though clearly a bit old for this sort of juvenile delinquency, can be lethally clever when the pace of play allows their street-wise dads to mug together in a gang.

They tend to enjoy the brawl more than the French, which is an advantage. "Let's have a ding doing for 80 minutes and a bloody good night afterwards," is McBride's diplomatic wish. "It's going to be very hard," Yves Not, head of the panel that picks France's team from clubs around the country, said Friday. The new French props, Lourdes clubman Jean-Pierre Garnet and Michel Crémascchi, will be severely tested.

Not added that if the weather is good, France will win. This has to do with what is done with the ball after it has been so hardy won.

Sitting on the Irish bench will be a law graduate named Donal Spring, younger brother of Deputy Premier Dick Spring and a temporary resident of France, where he plays rugby at Bagnères-de-Bigorre. "All the French backs are dangerous," is the younger Spring's summation, starting with reinstated scrumhalf Jerome Gallion.

Gallion, a 28-year-old, London dentist, is regarded in Britain as the likely player of year. He is paired with Dax flyhalf Jean-Patrick Lescaur, 22, whose clearance kicks are the longest anyone can remember in international rugby.

Fullback Serge Blanco, the outstanding Five Nations player last year, returns near peak form after surgery for renal colic. Wings Patrick Estève and Jean-Patrick Lagique and 21-year-old center Philippe Sella are the fastest backs in the tournament. Center Didier Comorand, at 5-foot-6 the smallest man on the field, is the tournament's best passer and playmaker.

Those seven backs have proved that if ball and grass are fairly dry, they can make magic. But McBride talks of Irish "fire, fury, fever" — and they alone are certain.



Rugby. News Office de la Fédération Française. French scrumhalf Jérôme Gallion, not yet man of the year.

At a time when administrators are turning to commercial sponsorship to help rugby finance its battle against apathy by soccer, there are those on both sides of the Channel who hope for attractive

SPORTS BRIEFS

Rose Signs 1-Year Pact With Expos

MONTREAL (AP) — Gambling that Pete Rose and his winning mystique can transform their star-studded roster of also-rans into champions, the Montreal Expos signed the 42-year-old veteran to a one-year contract on Friday.

"This is a proposal to win," said John McHale, president and general manager of the Expos. "I like his attitude. He wants to have a good year so he can get a bigger contract next year when he will be closer to the record. Hopefully, that will be with us."

Rose, who is 201 hits shy of Ty Cobb's major-league record of 4,191 hits, was released by the Philadelphia Phillies after the 1983 season in which they won the National League pennant but lost to the Baltimore Orioles in the World Series.

Women's Downhill Race Postponed

VERBIER, Switzerland (AP) — Thick fog forced postponement until Saturday of the women's world cup downhill race scheduled for Friday. Thursday, one of two trial runs had been canceled because of heavy snow.

The organizers announced that shifting the downhill to Saturday would mean the women's World Cup slalom would be put off until Sunday, leaving the women only one day to make it to the next world cup site, Limone, Italy, where another slalom is scheduled for Tuesday.

Taylor Jumps Back to NFL Giants

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (AP) — All-Pro linebacker Lawrence Taylor has signed a new long-term contract with the New York Giants after working out on a deal to release him from a future pact with the New Jersey Generals of the United States Football League, the Giants announced Thursday.

The Giants would not release the terms of the agreement, but the 25-year-old linebacker reportedly will receive a new \$6.2 million contract that will keep him with the National Football League through 1989. Taylor will play for the Giants, owner of the Generals, \$750,000 over the next five years for agreeing to let him out of the contract.

"Donald will look like he's pulled off a coup," said a Giants' official. "Donald will show that he's a great businessman. This is what he wants to push — that getting Taylor was a four years down the line. Here Donald ends up netting \$750,000. The guy couldn't have helped us for another four years."

White Sox Pick Seaver in Draft

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago White Sox said Friday that they have selected three-time Cy Young Award winner Tom Seaver of the New York Mets as their compensation for the loss of free agent reliever Dennis Lamp, who signed a \$1-million contract recently with the Toronto Blue Jays.

White Sox President Eddie Einhorn called the 39-year-old right-hander "the best player that was available" in the major league compensation pool and denied reports that he would be used as trade bait.

Seaver, who was 9-14 last year with the Mets, said that he might refuse to report to his new club. "I've become more upset about this as things went along," Seaver said. "I don't really understand everything that went on. It's very confusing."

Snead Rallies to Tie for Golf Lead

PHOENIX, Arizona (AP) — Veteran J.C. Snead had birdies on three of his last four holes to tie Corey Pavin and Gary Hallberg for the lead with first-round 66s Thursday at the Phoenix Open Golf Tournament. Lanny Wadkins and Ben Crenshaw were one stroke back.

Moser Sets One-Hour Cycling Mark

Italian, in Non-Stop Ride, Breaks 3 Records of Merckx

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — Italian cyclist Francesco Moser had intended only to go after the world 20-kilometer speed cycling record. But after completing the distance in record time, he decided to attempt to break the one-hour record four days ahead of schedule.

With hundreds of cycling enthusiasts cheering Thursday, Moser, 32, broke world records in the 5 kilometer, 10 kilometer, 20 kilometers and the one-hour distance record in a non-stop effort in Mexico City's velodrome.

Moser, the 1977 professional world champion, pedaled 50 kilometers, 809 meters and 37 centimeters in his spectacular one-hour run, breaking the previous record of 49 kilometers, 435 meters and 97 centimeters, set by Belgian Freddy Merckx in Mexico City in 1972.

The performance came as a surprise because Moser had announced he would attempt the one-hour attempt Monday in Mexico City, where the high altitude creates less resistance for both cyclists and runners.

Moser finished the first 5 kilometers in 5:50.72 mark held by Danish cyclist Hans Henrik Oersted since 1968. He clocked 11:39.72 over 10 kilometers, breaking by 1.28 seconds the 1972 record set by Merckx. And then Moser completed 20 kilometers in 23:50.34, breaking Merckx's 1972 mark of 24:06.80.

Moser announced in August that he intended to attack the records. Members of his 25-man team designed a \$35,000 bicycle especially for the effort. The bicycle weighed only 7½ kilos (16.5 pounds). In-

stead of spokes, its wheels had thin, hard disk of spun carbon fiber to cut wind resistance and give better equilibrium.

Moser first tested the bicycle on a track in Milan. Then he went to Sicily for new runs in a hotter climate before coming to Mexico City at the end of December.

As a professional competitor in European road races, he is known as a rider who constantly forces the action: "Where I'm in form, I'll carry the attack to my opponents whenever I can," Moser said of his strategy. "I don't look back, I don't care where they are, only where I am."

In the 70s, Moser was often described as the most popular man in Italy. A native of the Trentino region in northern Italy, Moser had 60 fan clubs comprising 20,000 members.

Now with the records, his fans again have something to cheer about. "Tell the fans to come to Mexico City anyway," Moser told Italian reporters, "because on Monday I will beat my new record."

Transition

BASEBALL
CLEVELAND — Signed Pat Tabler, George Vukovich and Kevin Rhoads, outfielders. Junior Nabea, infielder, and Tom Waddell, Mike Jaffe, Rich Doyle, Jose Roman, Rich Thompson and Steve Carter, pitchers. MINNESOTA — Signed Joseph Garra, shortstop.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION
GOLDEN STATE — Activated Eric Floyd, guard, placed Russell Cross, forward, on the injured list. PHOENIX — Signed John MacLeod, head coach, to a new multi-year contract.

FOOTBALL
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE
AFC — Signed Bill Karsner, quarterback of Kansas City, to the AFC team for the Pro Bowl Game, replacing Dan Marino of Miami. HOUSTON — Signed Gene Gaines, special teams coach, to the Oilers. NEW YORK GIANTS — Signed Lawrence Taylor, linebacker, to a long-term contract.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE
MEMPHIS — Signed Roscoe White, defensive tackle, to a \$4 million, five-year contract. NEW ENGLAND — Signed John Smith, quarterback coach, to the Patriots.

HOCKEY
NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
BOSTON — Signed Garry Galbraith, right wing, from Toronto of the Ontario Junior League. HARTFORD — Signed Norm Dandeneau and Steve Shumakovitch, left wingers, to the Hartford of the American Hockey League.

LOS ANGELES — Released Jim Brown, defensive tackle, to a \$1 million, one-year contract. SAN DIEGO STATE — Released Jim Brown, defensive tackle, to a \$1 million, one-year contract.

Super Bowl Teams: A Study in Contrasts

By Bob Oates
Los Angeles Times Service

TAMPA, Florida — Whenever the Washington Redskins get a first down inside an opponent's 10-yard line, they try to pound the ball into the end zone with their hammer, fullback John Riggins.

By contrast, when the Los Angeles Raiders are in scoring position their instrument is another kind of athlete, Marcus Allen, the National Football League's most talented single-threat halfback.

Allen, 6-1, 210 (185 meters, 95 lbs.), is a fast runner, catching and passing. And as the league's best blocking halfback, he has the ability to lead a teammate into the end zone with a block that is both timely and telling.

Riggins, 6-2, 235, neither blocks nor catches. He is almost never asked to do either. And he has thrown but one pass in this decade.

Now can Allen do what Riggins does. That is, backing into the line, Allen can't "move the pile." His prize is versatility — not pounding the ball into the end zone.

Thus at Tampa Stadium Sunday he 1984 Super Bowl will match the league's two most unusual running backs.

This is only fitting because the

teams they represent are the NFL's two most unusual.

If, as football players, Riggins and Allen couldn't be more different, the same can be said of the Redskins and Raiders. These are organizations with entirely different notions of how to run, how to pass, how to stop the run and how to defend against the pass.

The Quarterbacks

The Raiders are led by a big-play pocket passer, Jim Plunkett. The Redskins counter with a smaller, quicker, more mobile quarterback, Joe Theismann, who likes to throw shorter passes.

Theismann is in the mainstream of modern quarterbacking. Everybody loves a mobile passer. This larger opponent is a more traditional type. In a sense, Plunkett is the last of the orthodox NFL quarterbacks, who for several decades were all coached to hang in the pocket until it was time to throw to an open receiver.

Plunkett still plays it that way. The most fearless of the quarterbacks, he is still sacked more often than Theismann. At times, Plunkett even looks a bit clumsy, leading some critics to write him off as a bum quarterback. But against a good defense, he is more likely than his Washington opponent to make the big play.

One of the questions of this game is whether Theismann can rally the Redskins if they get behind and have to throw the ball to win instead of handing off to Riggins. The scouts who disbelieve in the Redskins' quarterback say he still can't read defenses.

They say Theismann's two seasons of success in 1982-83 have been based on a deliberate, new, extensive club effort to keep the pressure off him by throwing mainly on running downs (first and 10, second and short) by calling surprise plays on third and long (reverses, draw plays and the like) and by resorting to safe passes to avoid interceptions — at all costs — whenever the Redskins are ahead on points.

Plunkett, by comparison, will chance an interception almost anytime if he thinks he can throw a big pass. He is used to playing the game that way, so he is a better bet than Theismann to bring his club from behind, if he has to, or so the

NFL people say. Some of them.

The Pass Offenses

The Redskins line up with four receivers in their one-back offense and — after a lot of movement by their tight ends and others — they usually throw short to their wide receivers, Charlie Brown and Art Monk. This season they have selected included their backs or tight ends in their pass offense, except when halfback Joe Washington replaces Riggins.

Embracing a different philosophy, the Raiders line up with a more conventional two backs and three receivers — including tight end and Todd Christensen — and then throw (preferably deep) to whoever is single-covered. This season this has usually been Christensen because most defensive teams are less afraid of Christensen than of Allen and wide receivers Cliff Branch and Malcolm Smith.

On paper, Washington's four-receiver design seems the league's best. But on the field, the Raiders' offense is time-tested. It has worked for 20 years. The Redskins' offense has only worked for two.

The Pass Defenses

It is an axiom of football that a team with mediocre defensive backs is better off playing zone (rather than man-to-man) defenses. Hence, the Redskins typically use zone coverages.

Their rookie cornerback, Darrell Green, is a corner, but in the other positions in their secondary the Redskins are a little short of talent.

Another axiom is that a football team with two great cornerbacks can be more effective in man-to-man coverages than in zone defenses. For this and other reasons, the Raiders prefer covering man-to-man.

Most NFL people describe Raiders' cornerbacks Lester Hayes and Mike Haynes as the NFL's No. 1 pair. For 20 years, Raiders owner Al Davis has sought to keep his club pre-eminent in these positions. Acquiring Haynes this season, therefore, when the Patriots balked at his salary request, was in line with a policy formed long ago in Oakland.

Davis' reasons for keeping strong corners are mathematical.

When four defensive backs must be used to double-cover two great wide receivers, only seven de-

fensive players remain to contain the eight other offensive folks (quarterbacks excepted).

When a club's two cornerbacks can, by themselves, take out two wide receivers, nine defensive players are left to handle the eight other offensive players (quarterback excepted).

This is the way the Raiders play pass defense with Hayes and Haynes. And it's one reason why their team is defensively stronger than Washington or any other NFL club.

The Ground Offenses

The Redskins are the NFL's most determined one-back formation team, featuring, in Riggins, probably the greatest one-back backfield of all time.

The Raiders are an equally determined two-back team. Every other NFL organization uses some one-back plays. The Raiders for weeks on end never get out of their two-back sets.

Conceptually, the Redskins seem to have the advantage with one-back football. Their second tight end and starter — whoever that is at any given time — is both a better blocker and better receiver than the Raiders' second backfield starter, Kenny King.

Or to put it another way, the Raiders' Allen gets less blocking help from his team than the Redskins' Riggins gets from his.

The Ground Defenses

The Redskins are a 4-3 team (with four defensive linemen) playing updated George Allen football under defensive coordinator Richie Peterson, who learned it in Los Angeles from Allen.

The Raiders are a 3-4 team (with four linebackers) under defensive coordinator Charlie Sumner.

Differences between the two ways of playing defense are somewhat larger than they seem. When a 3-4 team adds a blitzing linebacker, it is still only rushing the passer with four men. In a 4-3 blitz there are five rushers.

Because of the sport's ever-rising emphasis on passing, some of the NFL's many 3-4 teams are thinking of going 4-3 next year if they can find the linemen.

The 3-4 may be stronger against running plays, but the pros are rediscovering that it is passers, not runners, who decide most games.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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College Basketball Scores

Thursday's Results	
EAST	
Dartmouth 75, Williams 65	Portland 72, Army 59
LaSalle 79, Canisius 64	Penn St. 61, George Washington 51
St. Joseph's 67, Monmouth 54	St. John's 64, Merrimack 54
St. Louis 74, California 61	St. Mary's 61, Santa Clara 51
SOUTH	
Chadron 89, Furman 81	Georgia Tech 72, Wake Forest 64
K.C. Charlotte 75, Old Dominion 73	Virginia 51, Wake Forest 41
MIDWEST	
Indiana 70, Michigan 62	Illinois 61, Michigan 51
Minnesota 54, Iowa 49	Wisconsin 61, Northwestern 51
SOUTHWEST	
Arkansas 70, Texas 64	LSU 72, Ole Miss 64</

